

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-9, 16, 18-25, 27-29, 37-39, 41-49 and 51 are pending in the present application.

In the office action mailed December 2, 2005 (the "Office Action"), the Examiner rejected claims 1, 3, 8, 16, 18, 23, 25, 27-29, 37-39, 41, 42, 47, and 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(e) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,760,017 to Banerjee *et al.* (the "Banerjee patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,864,860 to Zien (the "Zien patent"). The Examiner further rejected claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Banerjee and Zien patents and U.S. Patent No. 6,347,095 to Tang *et al.* (the "Tang patent"). Claims 6, 21, and 45 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Banerjee, Zien, and Tang patents, in view of "Official Notice."

With respect to the rejection of claims 1-8, 16-29, 37-47, 49, and 51 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner has argued that the Banerjee patent inherently teaches a video connector and a keyboard connector to which a transceiver is coupled. *See* the Office Action at page 21. Claims 1, 16, 25, 37, and 49 have been amended to clarify that the keyboard connector and the video connector to which a system communication device is connected are configured to be connected to a keyboard and a video device, respectively. In contrast, as described in the Banerjee patent, wireless access to a remote host computer 101 by a wireless interface device 100 is by way of a wireless communication link having a wireless transceiver coupled to the host computer 101 through an internal expansion bus, such as a card bus (for a PCMCIA card wireless transceiver) or an ISA bus (for a ISA card wireless transceiver). By amending the claims to recite that the keyboard and video connectors are designed to be connected to a keyboard and video device, this differentiates the system communication device recited in claims 1, 16, 25, and 37, and the steps of encoding and transmitting recited in claim 49 from the transceiver described in the Banerjee patent. Additionally, as suggested in the Banerjee patent, an advantage of wirelessly communicating with the host computer 101 using a PC card or ISA card transceiver is because the host computer 101 is "normally equipped" with these wireless network cards for connecting to a wireless LAN. *See* col. 1, lines 554-63. In light of this, modifying an existing wireless transceiver already included in the host computer 101 so that it can then be coupled to keyboard and video connectors is unlikely.

The Examiner has acknowledged that the Banerjee patent fails to teach the wireless interface device transmitting operator interface signals comprising video signals to the host computer (the Office Action at page 4), and has cited the Zien patent as teaching the missing limitation. Even if it is assumed for the sake of argument that the Examiner's characterization of the Zien patent is accurate, the Zien patent fails to make up for the deficiencies of the Banerjee patent, as previously discussed.

For the foregoing reasons, claims 1, 16, 25, 37, and 49 are patentable over the Banerjee patent in view of the Zien patent. Claims 3 and 8, which depend from claim 1, claims 18 and 23, which depend from claim 16, claims 27-29, which depend from claim 25, claims 38, 39, 41, 42, and 47, which depend from claim 37, are similarly patentable based on their dependency from a respective allowable base claim. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1, 3, 8, 16, 18, 23, 25, 27-29, 37-39, 41, 42, 47, and 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

As previously mentioned, claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Banerjee and Zien patents, in view of the Tang patent. These claims are dependent from allowable base claims, and consequently, are also patentable. Therefore, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

With respect to the rejection of claims 6, 21, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), Applicant objects to the Examiner taking official notice of a manual connect, previous, next, and select current buttons as known and accepted in the art. *See* the Office Action at page 19. It is requested that the Examiner cite prior art references that support the facts asserted to be well known. A manual connect, previous, next and select current buttons that allow the desired identified system communications device to be selected is not capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as being known. Consequently, taking Official Notice is improper without documentary evidence to support the Examiner's conclusion.

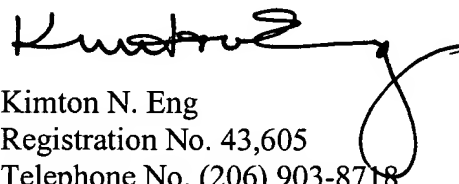
Even if the Examiner is able to find supporting prior art for the assertion that manual connect, previous, next, and select current buttons to allow the desired identified system communications device to be selected is well known, this does not make up for the deficiencies of the Banerjee patent as previously discussed with reference to claims 1, 3, 8, 16, 18, 23, 25, 27-

29, 37-39, 41, 42, 47, and 49. Therefore, the rejection of claims 6, 21, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

All of the claims pending in the present application are in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and a timely Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP



Kimton N. Eng
Registration No. 43,605
Telephone No. (206) 903-8718

KNE:ajs

Enclosures:

Postcard
Check
Fee Transmittal Sheet (+ copy)

DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP
1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3400
Seattle, WA 98101-4010
(206) 903-8800 (telephone)
(206) 903-8820 (fax)

h:\ip\clients\micron technology\900\500963.01\500963.01 amendment 2.doc